

The Philanthropist

PUBLISHED BY THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE OHIO STATE ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

GAMALIEL BAILEY, Jr., Editor.

We are verily gully concerning our brother . . . therefore is this distress come upon us.

SAMUEL A. ALLEY, Printer.

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CINCINNATI, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1838.

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THE PHILANTHROPIST,

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THE PHILANTHROPIST.

EDITED BY G. BAILEY, JR.

CINCINNATI:

Tuesday Morning, September 18, 1838.

ACTION OF THE OHIO ANNUAL CON-
ference of the Methodist Protestant Church, on
the Subject of Slavery.

CINCINNATI, September, 1838.

After a week's session in the city of Cincinnati, the Ohio
Annual Conference of the Methodist Protestant Church ad-
journed, on Wednesday the 15th inst.

During the session, the subject of Slavery came up for
consideration. Thursday, August 30th, Rev. Ben. W.
Johnson, moved the following resolution:

That all slaveholders, trustees, stewards, exhorters, and
preachers be equally entitled to vote in the Quarterly Con-
ferences of this District, without respect to color.

The resolution was carried, against little opposition.

On the same day, Rev. John Clark introduced the follow-
ing resolutions, and moved that they lay on the table, in
order to allow brethren time to reflect on their nature and
bearings.

Whereas, The General Conference of the Meth-
odist Protestant Church at its last session in
Pittsburgh, having had the subject of Slavery un-
der discussion for several days, finally passed a re-
solution leaving the whole question to the consid-
eration of the Annual Conferences and primary
assemblies of the Church, in view of future ac-
tion upon it by the General Conference, and also
provided that nothing in the resolution should be
so construed or understood as to prevent the liberty
of speaking, writing, or publishing any thing in-
dividually or collectively; Therefore,

1. Resolved, That this Conference recognizes
the right and the privilege of free discussion on
the question of slavery, as connected with the Meth-
odist Protestant Church.

2. Resolved, That this Conference recommend
to all the churches within its bounds to possess
themselves of correct information on this subject,
as duty implied in the resolution of the General
Conference referred to—demanded by the spirit of
the age, the interests of the church, and of hu-
manity.

3. Resolved, That slavery, being a palpable vi-
olation of the law of God—a sin of the greatest
magnitude, should be, with every other sin, repen-
ted of and abandoned.

4. Resolved, That the churches of the South,
by allowing their members to practice slavery un-
reproved, and the churches of the North, by with-
holding reproof, and furnishing apologies for the
slaveholder, are chiefly responsible for the perpe-
tration of slavery in this country.

5. Resolved, That the Christian religion makes
it obligatory upon its professors, to speak in be-
half of the oppressed and dumb, and to bear open
testimony against the enormous evil of slavery.

6. Resolved, That as the wedge of gold in the
tent of Achan brought defeat and disaster on the
armies of Israel, so the habitual practice of this
sin must bring upon the churches the frown of
God, and defeat their efforts for the conversion
of the world.

7. Resolved, That there be a committee of three
appointed to prepare a circular to be addressed by
this Annual Conference to our sister Conferences
on the subject of slavery, in accordance with the
principles set forth in the above resolutions.

On the afternoon of the following Saturday, the resolu-
tions were, on motion, taken up, considered separately,
and adopted unanimously, with the exception of one, on the
passage of which there were two or three dissentient voices.

It was soon understood that the prominent members of
the M. P. Church in Cincinnati were deeply displeased with
the action of Conference on the subject referred to. A
strong effort was made out of the conference, to impress
on the minds of the delegates, that a most fearful excitement
had been occasioned, which threatened the division, and
perhaps the ultimate ruin of the Church. A rumour got
abroad, that it was the intention of the Sixth day, church, if
the resolutions were permitted to stand on the minutes, to
declare their independence of Conference.

Monday morning, September 3d, in the absence of
the mover of the resolution in relation to the privilege of colored
men to vote in the Quarterly Conferences, that resolution
was re-considered, and approved. In the afternoon an
effort was made, in the absence of the mover of the resolu-
tions on Slavery, to obtain a re-consideration of those resolu-
tions; but it failed. On the following morning, however,
a motion to reconsider was made, and prevailed. An effort
was then made to prevent a fair discussion of the merits
of the resolutions, by a motion to lay them on the table, with
the view of taking up the resolutions on the same subject
passed by the Conference, at its session in 1837. This
motion was defeated during nearly the whole day. Rev.
Ben. W. Johnson and John Clark opposing it. Rev. M.
McKee was the principal advocate of the motion. At
length, the question was put, and the motion prevailed, by a
rising vote, 19 to 15. The yeas and nays being called for, by
the secretary read the roll, when the vote stood as follows:

Yeas.—McGuire, Hemle, Flood, Dobbins, Goldsberry,
Rope, Barnes, Hunt, Hanna, Geat, Williams, Bell, Handy,
Berry, D. Johnson, Whitney, Watson, Betson, Wheatley,
—19.

Nays.—B. W. Johnson, Clark, Bennett, Th. Hicklin,
Stephens, Moore, L. Hicklin, Doehart, Carson, Sipple,
Nace, Creamer, Medlar, Thomas, Eccles, Wm. Smith,
Jones, Stern, Winney, McKinnon.—20.

Some who had not voted before, voted when their names
were called, and one, we believe, changed his mind. This
occasioned the difference in the two votes. It appears then,
that a majority of the conference was opposed to the motion,
in other words, in favour of the resolutions, but the rising
vote was regarded as having decided the question; and the
resolutions were laid on the table.

Rev. Jno. Clark then offered the following preamble and
resolutions. In introducing the copy has been faithfully fol-
lowed.

"Whereas, The General Conference of the Methodist
Protestant Church, at its last session in Pittsburgh, having
finally passed a resolution, leaving the whole question to
the consideration of the Annual Conferences, and primary
assemblies of the Church in view of future action upon it, by
the General Conference; and also provided that nothing in

the resolution should be so construed, or understood as to pre-
vent the liberty of speaking, writing, or publishing anything
individually or collectively;

Therefore Resolved, that in the judgment of this Con-
ference, the practice of buying and selling men, women and
children, or holding them in Slavery as they are held in
these United States, is inconsistent with the morality of the
Holy Scriptures, and ought therefore to be immediately
abandoned.

2. Resolved, That the members of the Church, and
all citizens, have as good a right to enjoy and use the liberty
of speech, and of the press, on this subject as on any other.
It is wrong to abuse this liberty, but the assumption that its
use ought to be discontinued, because others are opposed to
it, would involve the consequence that, whenever a part of
the citizens of this nation shall demand of another part to
surrender the liberty of speech and of the press, upon any
subject, they are therefore bound to surrender it, on an assump-
tion which all should oppose.

3. Resolved, That in the opinion of this Conference the
church ought to adopt measures to purify herself from the
enormous evil of Slavery.

4. Resolved, That this Conference earnestly and
affectionately recommend to all our ministers and preachers to be
cautious not to introduce into the pulpit exciting subjects in
any manner calculated to produce an unwholesome influ-
ence upon party feelings—and also recommend to all our
brethren, both ministers and members, to guard against
promoting any such feelings, by any intemperance of spirit,
word, or action, upon the slave question or any other ques-
tion."

The groundwork of the foregoing is furnished by the resolu-
tions passed at the Conference, at its session in 1837.
The difference between the two sets of resolutions are
marked. The third resolution is in fact an entire substitute
for the one adopted last year; and the first resolution re-
cognizes the doctrine of "immediate emancipation," which it
did not do, in its original form. The clause, "And ought
therefore to be immediately abandoned," is an amendment
which the Conference adopted this year without hesitation.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted.
The resolutions on the subject of Slavery first introduced
by Mr. Clark, having been passed almost by acclamation,
a circular letter was prepared in accordance with them, to be
addressed to the several Annual Conferences; but the resolu-
tions having been subsequently reconsidered and laid on the
table, the circular of course was not demanded or acted on.

We are requested, however, to publish this document, to-
gether with the names of the members of the committee who
reported it.

CIRCULAR.

It is generally known, although not published in the
official paper of the Methodist Protestant Church, that during
the late session of our General Conference at Pittsburgh, the
subject of Slavery, under its moral aspects, was under dis-
cussion for several days. That body at length concluded to
dispose of the question temporarily, by the adoption of a re-
solution, leaving it with the Annual Conferences and primary
assemblies of the people for consideration, in view of future
action upon it by the General Conference. Inferring from
this resolution, the duty of said Conferences, to bestow
some attention on the important subject alluded to, and to
express their sentiments in relation to it, the Ohio Annual
Conference, after due deliberation, agreed with great unanim-
ity, to the resolutions hereunto appended.

They would beg leave respectfully, to call your attention
to these resolutions.

Until within a few years, Slavery was in appearance uni-
versally admitted, in this country, to be a great moral evil.
It was thought that Southern Christians, though involved in
it, sincerely lamented it, and were ready to avail them-
selves of all proper means for its removal. For the last few
years, however, indications of a different state of things have
been furnished. It is now well known, that the principal
denominations of professing Christians at the South, are in-
volved to a great extent, in the practice and support of Slavery.

We shall select only a portion of the vast mass of
evidence on this point; and shall present it to your notice;
so that you may see with what justice the churches of Christ
are charged with upholding Slavery.

Rev. James Smylie, a member of the Amite Presbytery,
(Mississippi), in a pamphlet wherein he undertakes to defend
slavery by scriptural arguments, says—"If slavery be a sin,
as you say, and if advertising and apprehending slaves, with
a view to restore them to their master, is a direct violation of
the Divine law,—also that the buying, selling, or holding
a slave for the sake of gain, is a heinous sin, and scandal,
then, nearly three fourths of the Episcopates, Methodists,
Baptists, and Presbyterians, in eleven States of the Union,
are of the devil. They hold, if they do not buy and sell
slaves; and with few exceptions, they apprehend and restore
runaway slaves, when in their power."

Sept. 1, 1835, Lucius Bolles, D. D., Cor. Sec. Am. Bap-
tist Board for Foreign Missions, in a defence of the Baptist
church, says—"There is a pleasing degree of union among
the multiplying thousands of Baptists throughout the land.
Our southern brethren are generally, both ministers and people, slaveholders." In 1835,
the Savannah river Baptist Association resolved, that the
first marriage of a slave was of no validity, if his master
chose to separate him from his wife. The Charleston
Baptist Association, in a memorial to the Legislature of
South Carolina, say—"The undersigned would further
represent, that the said Association does not consider, that
the Holy Scriptures have made the *fact* of slavery, a question
of morals at all."—And further—"The right of masters
to dispose of the time of the slaves has been distinctly recog-
nized by the Creator of all things." The Edgefield (S. C.)
Association resolved, That the practical question of slavery,
in a country where the system has obtained as a part of
its stated policy, is settled in the Scriptures by Jesus Christ
and his apostles. "Resolved, That these uniformly recog-
nized the relation of master and slave, and enjoined on both
their respective duties, under a system of servitude more
degrading and absolute than that which obtains in our country."

The Presbyterian church in 1818, adopted an "ex-
pression of views," in which slavery is declared to be a palpable
violation of the most precious and sacred rights of human
nature, and in which it is recommended, that "if a Christian
professor should sell a slave who is in communion with the
church," without the consent of the slave, "the seller shall be
suspended," till he should repent and make reparation. A
Presbyterian in the Southern Religious Telegraph, of
March 17, 1838, speaking for his Southern brethren, says,
—"So long as this law," (that of 1818,) "stands unrepealed,
we must either co-operate with the abolitionists, or
maintain the attitude of rebels against church authority."

Referring to the clause against selling a brother in Christ
against his will, to say, it can never be carried into effect.
The Charleston (S. C.) Presbytery has resolved,
That "in the opinion of this Presbytery, the holding of
slaves, so far from being a sin in the sight of God, is no
where condemned in his holy word; that it is in accordance
with the example or consistent with the precepts of patri-
archs, prophets, and apostles; and that it is compatible with
the most fraternal regard to the good of the servants, whom
God has committed to our charge." Within a year, the
Synod of the Presbyterian church, in Augusta, (Ga.), passed
resolutions declaring, that slavery is a civil institution, with

which the General Assembly (the highest ecclesiastical tri-
bunal in the church,) have nothing to do.

The General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal
church, in 1836, passed resolutions condemnatory of Abolition-
ism, but refused to say any thing against slavery, al-
though the members of that body from the South were gen-
erally slaveholders. Judge Lewis, a slaveholder of Louisi-
ana, in a little pamphlet written in defence of slavery, con-
siders this action of the General Conference, testimony in
behalf of slaveholding; for, says he, "they could not have
given it, (this testimony) if they had, considered slavery a
sin." The Georgia Conference resolved, (December 1837),
That "Slavery is not a moral evil;" and the S. Carolina
Conference, (January 18, 1838) resolved unanimously, that
it is not a proper subject for the action of the church; it hav-
ing been previously avowed by Dr. Capers, the mover of the
resolution, that "his intention was to convey fully and
unequivocally, the sentiment, that slavery is not a moral
evil." The Baltimore Conference in 1837 passed a resolu-
tion, recommending it to all committees to construe the gen-
eral rule with regard to buying and selling slaves, so as "not
to make the guilt or innocence of the accused to depend
on the simple fact of purchase or sale of any slave, but
upon the attendant circumstance of cruelty, on the one hand,
or kind purposes" on the other. Rev. Samuel Dunwoody
in a sermon, published at the request of the S. Carolina
conference, in 1837, says—"Slavery is right in the church!"
page 19. Rev. J. C. Postell, of S. Carolina says—"Con-
struing the condition of white slaves in New England, with
our slaves in the south, is like comparing Egyptian bondage
under Pharaoh's task-masters, with millennial glory. Mild
slavery at the South is heaven on earth to the tyranny of
the spindle at the North."

As to our own church, there is sufficient ground for be-
lieving, that slavery prevails in its southern sections to as
great an extent as in any of the churches just named. Our
brethren in the South, both minister and members, are, we
presume, generally slaveholders.

Slavery, then, pervades nearly the whole mass of profess-
ing Christians, in eleven States of this Union. It has been
declared, not to be a moral evil, it has been vindicated as
right, again and again, by Associations, Presbyteries, Con-
ferences; and not a single protest, we believe, has been
entered against these sentiments, by any portion of the de-
nominations alluded to—if we may except the able report
of the Synod of Kentucky on this subject, a few years ago.

Dearly Beloved Brethren—These are facts. We have
adduced them, not to attach odium to any of our sister de-
nominations, or to place ourselves in the attitude of the ac-
cusers of our brethren; but simply to show how deeply the
churches of Christ are implicated in this matter. If slavery
be a great moral evil, the facts to which we have directed
your attention, demonstrate that it is the indispensable duty
of that church, which would be innocent of upholding it, to
bear open and unequivocal testimony against it, and to take
effective measures for its immediate purification. If, on the
other hand, it be not an evil, if it be a practice, consistent
with the principles of Christianity and the best interests of
human society, if indeed the Christian world has hitherto
been wrong in believing with John Wesley, that "liberty is
the right of every human creature as soon as he breathes the
vital air; and no human law can deprive him of that right
which he derives from the law of nature;"—then let every
church come out openly and proclaim the truth on this subject,
so as to ally excitement, settle the consciences of the weak,
and give light to all those who are still ignorant that slavery
is an institution sanctioned by Divine revelation. We will
make no such supposition. Doubtless you will agree with
us, in reproaching slavery as an enormous evil. We need
no proof on this point. A simple and brief definition of the
character of slavery in the language of R. J. Breckenridge,
one of the most powerful antagonists of abolitionism, will
answer our present purpose.

In answer to the question, What is slavery in this land?
he says,—

"We reply, it is that condition enforced by the laws of
one-half of the States of this Confederacy, in which one
portion of the community, called masters, is allowed such
power over another portion called slaves; as to deprive them
of the entire earnings of their labor, except so much as is
necessary to continue labor itself, by continuing faithful
existence; thus committing clear robbery."

"2. To reduce them to the necessity of universal con-
science, by denying to them the civil right of marriage; thus
breaking up the dearest relation of life, and encouraging uni-
versal prostitution."

"3. To deprive them of the means and opportunities of
moral and intellectual culture—in many States making it a
high penal offence to teach them to read; thus perpetuating
whatever evil there is that proceeds from ignorance."

"4. To set up between parents and their children an
authority higher than the impulse of nature and the laws of
God; which breaks up the authority of the father over his
offspring, and at pleasure, separates the mother at a return-
less distance from her child; thus abrogating the clearest
laws of nature; thus outraging all decency and justice, and
degrading and oppressing thousands of beings, created like
themselves in the image of the most high God."

Such is the evil which Southern Christians are practicing,
and justifying; which their leading men have defended as
an institution sanctioned by the Bible; and which Northern
churches, by maintaining Christian fellowship with slave-
holding churches, and withholding all reproof, connive at and
sanction. For ourselves, we do not feel willing, directly or
indirectly, to aid in the support of this great evil, and we
therefore lift our voices against it.

Dearly beloved brethren—Will you not join us in test-
ifying against the sin of slavery!

JNO. CLARK,

D. C. CARSON.

For the Philanthropist.

A SUGGESTION.

To the Abolitionists of Clinton and Highland Co's. O.
I have heard of a professor of religion who, wishing to be
interested in a purse, making up for a horse race, took his
name off the paper of the church to which he belonged, for
the purpose of doing it without subjecting himself to dis-
cipline. At a big meeting which soon followed, he joined
again on trial. Now I would suggest to Abolitionists who
intend to vote for George Collings in this district, to re-
present in the next Legislature of this State, to pursue a
similar course. In the last Assembly, as chairman of the
committee on the Judiciary, he reported against giving fugi-
tive slaves the right of trial by jury; against allowing colored
persons to testify in a court of justice, and against the abolition
of slavery in the District of Columbia. Abolitionists in
these counties petitioned for those objects last year, and pro-
bably will do so again. For them to aid in sending a man to
Columbus who will oppose their petitions, appears to me not
less absurd than for a professor of religion to be concerned in
horse-racing. I therefore suggest to them, that they take off
their names as members of the anti-slavery societies, and lay
aside their abolitionism till the election is over. After that
they can join again, if they please. They will thus save
themselves from the inconsistency of which I fear there is a
prospect that many of them will be guilty. And other aboli-
tionists, whose consciences, like mine, are not sufficiently
elastic to be drawn out to support one whom they do not re-

gard as a friend of human rights, will have our feelings spared
from the taunt, "Members of your society supported him." Should
any report this against you, we can tell them that they
they labor under a mistake, and that you made the same use
of your abolitionism as the clergyman did of his surplus
when he wished to dance. He pulled it off, and said to it—
"Lie there, little divinity, till the ball is over."

Your friend and brother,
CLINTON.
August 17th, 1838.

NEWS FROM THE WEST INDIES.

BARBADOS.
The Liberal, published at Bridgetown, Barbados,
of August 1st, says,—

"Eight hundred thousand British subjects have,
this morning, merged from the most debasing and
grinding slavery, into a state of freedom! How
many holy thoughts rush upon the willing mind at
this moment! What swelling sentiments of joy,
hope, and gratitude to HIM who ruleth the earth
with wisdom, and bringeth the power of the weak
to nothing! Eight hundred thousand fellow
men have had their rights of humanity conceded
to them in law; and are now, for the first time, in
a condition to exercise its privileges and perform
its duties, with equal benefit to themselves and
their country. Whose heart does not lift itself
with gladness! Whose soul does not sympathize
with the eight hundred thousand souls which are
this day filled with rejoicing that they have been
released from the thralldom of another's will, and
no longer animate slaves, but FREE MEN. If the
British Antilles harbor a heart so basely selfish
—a soul so dead to virtuous emotions, so hardened
by unholy communion with avarice; if our atmos-
phere is polluted with the breath of a wretch so
linked to slavery, so wedded to crime, so lost to
virtue; let his unhappy presence be no check to
our happiness—let him, for this day at least, flee
the society of men, and bury his curse-marred
head in the solitude of cave or gully, where only
obscene reptiles and spirits as unhappy as himself
may haunt!"

"Whether the measure of British policy this day
consummated, will have any effect, and what,
on the councils of other slaveholding states, is a ques-
tion which we may not now discuss. The authori-
ties in the Foreign Colonies will find their task
no easy one, to maintain slavery in so near neigh-
borhood with freedom; and liberty-preaching, re-
publican America, hitherto kept in countenance
and encouraged by the example of free Britain,
will now have no worthy companion in her politi-
cal wickedness, and must relinquish it, or be con-
tented to have her inconsistent pretensions made
the subject of just derision to the whole world."

From the Liberal, of the same date.

DIED.

Precisely at 12 o'clock last night, at her resi-
dence in Penryn Lane, GRANNY SEAVARY, as a
good old age. The old woman had been ailing for
several years, and for the last eighteen months had
been completely bed-ridden, supported by a co-
pious use of strong waters, and other stimulants.
Through the greater part of this trying period, and
to the moment of her dissolution, she was attend-
ed, with anxious solicitude, by Dr. Abel Jingle
and Dr. Christopher Mumble, two of the most cele-
brated Quacks of this age; and we feel satisfied
that if Quackery could have saved her, she would
not have died. She has left a numerous offspring
of Crimes, Vices, and Diseases to bewail her loss.
There is a libellous report in circulation, that the
devil flew away with the body, so soon as the
breath left it. The relations of the deceased are
determined to institute an action for damages,
against any one who may utter so malicious a false-
hood.—Communicated.

Next we are furnished with interesting intelli-
gence in the New Haven Daily Herald, of a still
later date.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman connected
with a mercantile house in this city, to a friend,
dated

BARBADOS, Aug. 2, 1838.

Yesterday's sun rose upon eight hundred thous-
and freemen, on whom and their ancestors the
badge of slavery had rested for two hundred years.
It was a solemn, delightful, most memorable day.
I look upon it as a matter of exceeding thankfulness,
that I have been permitted to be a witness to it,
and to be able to speak from experience and
from observation, of the happiness to which that
day has given birth. The day had previously been
set apart by proclamation of the Governor
"as a day of devout thanksgiving and praise to Al-
mighty God for the happy termination of slavery." The
thanksgiving and praise were most truly sincere,
heartfelt and general. It was an emancipation
not merely of the slave, but of the proprietor.
It was felt as such; openly acknowledged, and re-
joiced in as such. Never have I witnessed more
apparently unfeigned expressions of satisfaction
than were made on that day by the former owners
of slaves, at the load of which they had been re-
lieved.

I do not wish to be understood as asserting that
previous to the working of emancipation, the slave
proprietors wished the abolition of slavery. Far
from it. But having, though unwillingly, been
made witnesses of the operations of freedom; and
having themselves tasted of the previously unknown
satisfaction of employing voluntary and contented,
because free laborers; their minds became enlight-
ened, softened, changed; and from being the deter-
mined opposers, they became themselves the au-
thors of complete emancipation. I know not in
what terms to describe to you the emotions excited
by passing through the streets of this populous
town on that memorable morning. There was a
stillness and solemnity that might be felt. It was
caused by no display of force, for none was to be
seen. Here and there a policeman going his usual
rounds, but not a soldier, not the slightest warlike
preparation of any kind to strike the eye, or over-
awe the spirit of disorder.

The spirit that seemed to fill the entire popula-
tion was eminently the spirit of peace, good will,
thankfulness, and of joy too deep, too solemn, to
allow of any loud or noisy demonstration of it. Of
course all stores, shops and offices of every kind
were closed. So also were all places of amuse-
ment. No sound of revelry, no evidences of night-
ly excess were to be heard or seen. I do not say
too much when I assert that the reign of order,
peace, and sobriety, was complete.

To give eclat to an event of such importance,
the Governor had ordered one company of militia
to attend with him at the Cathedral. It is an im-
mense building, and was crowded in every part of
its spacious area, galleries and aisles, with a most

attentive assemblage of people, of all colors and
conditions. Several clergymen officiated, and one
of them at the opening of the services read most
appropriately the 58th chapter of Isaiah. Imagine
for a moment the effect in such an audience, on
such an occasion, where were many hundreds of
emancipated slaves, of words like these:—"Is not
this the fast that I have chosen, to loose the bonds
of wickedness, to undo the heavy burdens, and to
let the oppressed go free, and that ye break every
yoke?" The sermon by the Bishop was, as might
have been expected on such an occasion, interest-
ing and impressive. He spoke with great effect of
the unexpected progress of freedom, from island
to island, from colony to colony, until, with a soli-
tary exception, upon that day the stain of slavery was
obliterated forever from every British possession.
The progress of education, the gradual re-
formation of morals, and the increasing thirst for
religious instruction, were all dwelt upon with
great force, and the glory of all ascribed, as was
most fit, to the Great Giver of every good and
perfect gift. It was an occasion rich with happy emo-
tions, and long to be remembered as a bright and
beautiful spot in the pathway of our earthly pil-
grimage.

The close of the day was not less auspicious
than its commencement. In company with Mrs.
H. I drove through several of the principal streets,
and thence through the most public thoroughfare
into the country; and no where could I see to mar
the decent and truly impressive solemnity of the
day. There were no dances, no merry-making
of any sort; not a solitary drunkard, not a gun
fired, nor even a shout heard to welcome in
the new-born liberty. The only groups we saw
were going to or returning from the different chap-
els and churches; except in a few instances, where
families might be seen reading or singing hymns
at their own dwellings.

And now, sir, having arrived at the long looked
for consummation of all the labors and prayers of
the friends of the slave for so many years, as I cast
my eyes around this land of liberty, how many
thoughts crowd my mind! I ask myself—is it in-
deed finished? And are there none to lament the
downfall of time-honored, hoary-headed slavery?
Where are the mourners! Where are the prognos-
ticators of ruin, desolation, and woe? Where are
the riots and disorders, the bloodshed and the burn-
ings! The prophets and their prophecies are alike
empty, vain, and unfounded, and are alike buried
in oblivion.

And why, in the name of humanity, was not this
glorious consummation brought about ages ago?
Is it because the slaves of 1838 are better fitted for
freedom than those of fifty or a hundred years since?
No one believes it. The only preparation for free-
dom required in this island, or any where else, in
order to put a peaceful end to slavery, is the pre-
paration of heart in the slaveholder to grant deliv-
erance to the captive.

Yours truly,
WM. R. HAYES.
P. S. August 9th.—All is quiet, and the utmost
good order every where prevails.

From the Human Rights.

More Glorious News from the West Indies.
Accounts are just received from Jamaica to the
13th of August. No abolitionist will expect to
hear that the "turning loose" of the First had
worked ill. Of course it worked well. It could
not do otherwise. It is only those whose eyes are
not out of the fog of slavery that regard the matter
in the light of an "experiment."

In the course of the month we shall issue an
Extra, filled with evidence of the working of West
India abolition down to the latest intelligence. At
present, we must confine ourselves to a few ran-
dom extracts. The following appears in the New
York Express, a paper very far from being blind-
ed with partiality in favor of abolition.

From the N. Y. Express.

Later from Jamaica.

We are indebted to Captain Meade, of packet
ship John W. Carter, for files of Jamaica papers to
the 13th inst., now made more than ever interest-
ing by the experiment going on in the British W.
Indies. Our correspondent at Jamaica says—
"The newspapers I send you will give you a bet-
ter account how happily the 1st of August passed
off in such quietness. I am glad to state that the
place remains quiet, except the country; and there
are no disturbances, only disputes about the rates of
wages."

The Jamaica Despatch, per contra, insists that
the island is almost in a revolutionary state. On
some of the plantations, the negroes have refused
to work unless the rate of wages is advanced to
2s. 6d. The Despatch particulars several plan-
tations on which it alleges troubles exist, but there
is an evident attempt to magnify them, as on this
subject the whites of Jamaica had already formed
two parties. The Despatch denounces "the Bap-
tist parsons," who are stimulating the negroes to
stand out for higher wages.

In some of the colonies, the rate of wages fixed
on are as follows:—1st class, 8d. per day, 2d, 5d.
and 3d, with the following advances:—the use of
their houses rent free, and medical attendance.—
1st class, half an acre of land, 2d and 3d classes,
quarter of an acre."

No steps had yet been taken in Trinidad for the
abolition of the apprenticeship.

We copy from the Jamaica Gazette two para-
graphs referring to the emancipation on the 1st of
August.

From the Jamaica Gazette of August 4.

In spite of all the endeavors of a clique of self

SUPPLEMENT
To the late celebrated Speech of John Quincy Adams.

We hasten to lay before our readers the Supplement appended by Mr. Adams to the publication of his late celebrated speech. This is our apology for omitting the usual quantity of miscellaneous matter.

THE SUPPLEMENT.

In the National Intelligencer of the 21st of July, 1838, there was published a letter to the editors from Colonel BENJAMIN C. HOWARD, chairman of the late Committee on Foreign Affairs, to which is annexed the letter from himself to Wm. S. Fulton, Esq., inquiring whether he had received the letter from the late President Andrew Jackson, of December 10, 1830, which had been read by me in the House of Representatives, and Mr. Fulton's answer acknowledging that he had received the letter some time in the month of January, 1831.—These last two letters Mr. Howard put into my hands, with a request that I would communicate them to the House, which I should have done had I been permitted to address the House again on that subject after receiving them. They are now republished, together with the letter from Colonel Howard to the editors of the National Intelligencer, as forming a natural supplement to that unfinished debate.

To the Editors of the National Intelligencer.—Your paper of this morning (July 10th) announces that you have finished Mr. Adams's speech, which occupied so many morning hours, as you say that "Mr. Adams, without concluding his remarks, resumed his seat." The subject, of course, lies over until the next session, Mr. Adams being entitled to the floor.

My purpose at present is not to complain that no member of the Committee on Foreign Affairs had an opportunity of replying to the numerous and heavy charges which Mr. Adams brought against that committee, nor to state what would have been the substance of my defence of myself and the rest of the committee, if a few moments could have been found, under the rules of the House, for that purpose. To Mr. Adams's complaints of having suffered under the operation of what he calls the "gag law," when at that very time he was attacking the committee, day after day, without a chance being afforded to them of uttering a syllable in their own vindication, I would reply in the language of the Emperor of Mexico, who was stretched by the Spanish commander upon a bed of burning coals, with one of his companions, whose cries and complaints were loud, and whom the Emperor rebuked by saying, "Do you think that I lie here upon a bed of roses?"

Passing by the many errors contained in this speech, as far as it relates to the opinions and conduct of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, I only mean to request you to publish the two enclosed letters. I placed them in the possession of Mr. Adams on the day when his speech ceased, with a request that he would read them when he resumed the floor. I believe he would have done so, but on Monday, the last day of the session, the Speaker of the House decided that it was not in order for the discussion to continue.

On the preceding Saturday, Mr. Adams read a confidential letter of Gen. Jackson to the Hon. Wm. S. Fulton, then Secretary of Arkansas, and dwelt much upon his belief that, although written, it was never sent. He is reported to have said:

"Is it not demonstrative proof of that duplicity which pervaded every part of the course of the late Administration in regard to Mexico, that there does exist such an autograph letter of the late President, and that, so far as it appears, it was never sent? If it was sent, the persons are living who can prove it," &c.

Having obtained from Mr. Adams the letter which he read, I enclosed it to Gov. Fulton, (now a member of the Senate of the United States,) and received the answer which I send to you. When I inquired upon the floor of the House how the letter came into the possession of Mr. Adams, I understood him to reply that, if the House, by a vote, would call for the information, he would cheerfully give it. But from that moment until the end of the session, there was no opportunity of moving for a vote of the House, nor do I know that I would have renewed the inquiry in that way, if there had been a propitious moment. When you say, therefore, that "Mr. H. did not put the question," I beg that it may be understood that I considered a reference to "a vote of the House" by Mr. Adams, as putting it out of my power to press the question further, and not from a disinclination to learn how the "strictly confidential" letters of Gen. Jackson, or any other man, came to be read in the House, and then printed.

Respectfully yours,
BENJ. C. HOWARD.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
July 7, 1838.

Sir: The enclosed letter was read by Mr. Adams in the course of his speech this morning, and I understood him to say that it was not sent. As the inference which may be drawn from this, will probably be, that General Jackson did not seriously entertain, or intend to act upon, the principles avowed in this letter, may I ask you to say whether or not you received the original, of which the enclosed is a copy?

Respectfully yours,
BENJ. C. HOWARD.

Hon. Wm. S. FULTON.

SENATE CHAMBER,
July 7, 1838.

Sir: I have this moment received yours of this date, and for answer have the honor to state that the original letter, a copy of which you have submitted to my inspection, was received by me some time in the month of January, 1831. The original letter is now with my papers at home. In Arkansas, and on my return it is my intention to look for it, and either send it to the State Department or bring it with me on my return here next fall. From my recollection of the contents of the letter, I feel satisfied that the enclosed is a true copy.

This was a matter strictly confidential, and all my proceedings under it were secret.

Under my instructions, I diligently made the inquiries required, and communicated the result to the President.

I am, respectfully,
Your obedient servant,

WM. S. FULTON.

Hon. BENJ. C. HOWARD.

The notoriety with which the conspiracy for the dismemberment of the Mexican Republic was pursued, from its incipient stage to its final consummation, not only in the Territory of Arkansas, but in all the Southern States, and no where with more indecent publicity than in the State of Tennessee, and at Nashville, by the most devoted partisans of General Jackson; the sluggish indifference with which the complaints of the Mexican Government upon this subject were treated by his Administration; the voracious appetite for Texas, betrayed by the negotiation simultaneously pressed upon the extreme end of Mexico for the acquisition of that province by purchase; and the mystery of withholding from Congress all knowledge of this negotiation, while it was known to all the world besides, had raised strong and well founded suspicions of the sincerity of the political intercourse between the late Administration and the Government of Mexico. Those suspicions had been made public as early as the year 1829, by the report of the Mexican Secretary of State to the Legislature, precisely contemporaneous with the insinuations from Mr. Van Buren to Mr. Poin-

sett to take advantage of the distressed and invaded condition of Mexico to offer five millions of dollars for Texas. At a later period, when a grave and solemn complaint of the unfriendly and equivocal conduct of the North American Administration towards Mexico had been addressed directly from the Mexican to our own Secretary of State; when a new question of disputed boundary had been suddenly started in vague and indefinite language, by a note of Mr. Anthony Butler to the Mexican Government; when a solemn diplomatic mission of the highest order sent from Mexico to Washington to complain of these ambiguous givings out, and these hostile practices, had been met with smooth words and an "inadvertent" disclosure to Congress, and thereby to the Mexican Envoy, of the authority given to General Gaines to invade the Mexican territory, at the very moment of her sharpest conflict with the Texian insurrection, it was impossible for an attentive observer not to perceive the duplicity which, for the first time since the existence of the United States, had crawled into their councils, and coiled herself in the seat of her highest power. This perversion of moral principle, this debasement of national morals, at the summit of the organized authority of the Union, had forced itself upon my notice by its internal evidence before the original letter from the late President to the Secretary of the Territory of Arkansas had been exhibited to my inspection, or the copy of it furnished me, with permission to make such use of it as I should think proper.

Mr. Fulton says that this was a matter strictly confidential, and that all its proceedings under it were secret. Strictly confidential! yes! so confidential that it was reserved from the knowledge of the Governor of the Territory, upon allegations not conformable to the fact. The Governor was not then in Kentucky, but at his post in Arkansas; and although the letter was not official, but confidential, it was to him that, in the course of a straightforward and honest policy, the instructions should have been addressed, and not to the Secretary.

All Mr. Fulton's proceedings under the instructions were secret! yes! so secret that he discovered nothing of what the President could or would avail himself, to counteract or defeat the conspiracy against the integrity of the neighboring Republic. He diligently made the inquiries required, and communicated the result to the President. What that result was it might be edifying to know, but the event has shown that the conspirators had nothing to fear from it. Perhaps there may have been some secret sympathy between the inquiries of Mr. Fulton, and a publication about that time in the Arkansas Gazette, of which the following is one paragraph:

"Col. Butler, the charge d'affaires of the United States to Mexico, was specially authorized by the President to treat with that Government for the purchase of Texas. The present predominant party are decidedly opposed to the ceding any portion of its territory. No hope need, therefore, be entertained of our acquiring Texas until some other party more friendly to the United States than the present shall predominate in Mexico, and perhaps not until the people of Texas shall throw off the yoke of allegiance to that Government, which they will do, no doubt, so soon as they shall have a reasonable pretext for doing so."

From the answer of the Department of State to the call of the House of Representatives of the 5th of January, 1838, for a copy of this letter from the late President to Mr. Fulton, that no such letter was found on the files of the Department—from the fact that the letter itself, though purporting to be a copy, was an original, in the hand writing of the President, and signed with his name—from the notorious fact that the Texian conspiracy had been aided and supported, from the Territory of Arkansas, as openly as in Tennessee, without interruption or rebuke either from the Territorial or the Federal Government, and especially from the extraordinary countenance given by the President eighteen months afterwards to General Houston at Washington, while he was assaulting and maiming, in the darkness of night, in a street in that city, a member of the House of Representatives of the United States—I could not believe that this letter to Mr. Fulton had ever been sent; and having some experience of the frailty of the writer's memory upon subjects relating to Texas, I was not without expectation that he would, upon suitable inquiry, not recollect that he had ever written such a letter; an easy consequence from which would have been another charge against me in the Globe and Richmond Enquirer of fraud and forgery, as fair and as true as that on the conference between General Jackson and me, at the conclusion of the Florida treaty, or as that of the memorable substitution of the semicolon for the comma.

The acknowledgment of Mr. Fulton that he did receive the letter shortly after it was written, and that he complied with its instructions, by secret measures, the result of which he communicated to the President, removes all possible question of the authenticity of the letter—as the letter itself removes all possible question of the late President's full knowledge of the conspiracy, with General Samuel Houston at its head, for the dismemberment of the Mexican Republic, as early as December 1830. It removes all doubt, also, of the light in which he professed to consider it—as an atrocious conspiracy against the peace and integrity of a neighboring Republic, which he, as the Chief Magistrate of this Union, was bound in duty to detect, to expose, and to suppress, by all the lawful and official means in his power. With this knowledge, and with these sentiments, how is the history of his subsequent intercourse with Mexico, with Texas, and with General Samuel Houston, to be reconciled! The perpetual teasing of the Government of Mexico for cessions of territory, increasing in amount in proportion as the proposals were repelled with disgust; the constant employment of agents, civil and military, for all official intercourse with Mexico and Texas, citizens of States most intensely bent upon the acquisition of Texas, such as Anthony Butler, Powhatan Ellis, and General Gaines; the uninterrupted intimacy with General Houston, from the egg to the apple of the Texian revolt; the promise to Hutchins G. Burton, of the Government of Texas; the wanton, unprovoked, and unconstitutional discretionary power given to General Gaines to invade the Mexican territory; the apparent concert between that officer, in the execution of this authority, and the Texian Commanding General Houston; the cold indifference to every complaint on the part of Mexico against all the violations of our obligations of amity and neutrality towards her; the disingenuous evasion of a direct answer by the wooden-negged distinction that a direction not to go beyond Nagadoches was not equivalent to an authority to go as far as Nagadoches; the contemptuous treatment of all the complaints of the Mexican Minister, Gorostiza, and the preposterous importance attached to this Government in their treatment of his mission, and circulating a few copies of it before his departure from this country; in all these things there is a mutual coincidence and coherence which make them perpetual commentaries upon each other.

But the crowning incident of all is the thundering war message of the late President of the United States to Congress, of the 7th of February, 1837, with the assenting reports upon it, at the very heel of the session, by the committees of both Houses of Congress; and last of all, the echo of the martial trumpet, in the message of the present President at the commencement of the late session. In this last message was the strange and unwarrantable assertion, that from the proceedings of Congress, on the recommendation of his predecessor in the message of the 7th of February, it appeared that both branches of the Legislature coincided with that of the Executive—that any mode of redress known to the law of nations might justifiably be used.

No such opinion had been manifested by the House of Representatives. The blast of war had indeed reverberated from their complaisant Committee on Foreign Affairs, but that report was never taken up for consideration in the House, nor was the resolution with which it closed, adopted by the House.

An appropriation was indeed, at 5 o'clock in the morning of one of the last days of the session, at the motion of the Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, foisted into the general civil and diplomatic appropriation bills, for an outfit and salary for an Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Mexico, whenever, in the opinion of the Executive, circumstances would permit a renewal of diplomatic intercourse honorably with that Power, eighteen thousand dollars.

And that same chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs was, at the late session of Congress, reduced to the necessity of citing this appropriation, thus obtruded himself upon the sleeping vigil of the House in the last agonies of an expiring Congress, as warranting the assertion of the present President, that the two Houses of Congress had concurred in the opinion with his predecessor, that on the 7th of February, 1837, a declaration of war against Mexico by the United States would have been justifiable.

An appropriation for a Minister of Peace is, to be sure, a marvellous evidence that a resort to war would be justifiable! But was there no other evidence of the coincidence between the Executive and the House of Representatives, with regard to the question of peace and war between the United States and Mexico? Oh! yes, the report of the same Committee on Foreign Affairs recommended a last solemn appeal to the justice of Mexico, by a diplomatic mission of the highest rank, and the appropriation for such a mission was accordingly made.

And on that same night the nomination of the Minister was sent to the Senate, and confirmed by the advice and consent of that body.

And who was this Minister of Peace, to be sent with the last drooping twig of olive, to be replanted and revived in the genial soil of Mexico? It was no other than Powhatan Ellis, of Mississippi, fanishing for Texas, and just returned in anger and resentment from an abortive and abruptly terminated mission to the same Government, in the inferior capacity of Charge d'affaires. His very name must have tasted like worm-wood to the Mexican palate; and his name alone seems to be a relic to these last resources of pacific and conciliatory councils. His appointment seemed at least to harmonize with the recommendation of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, for it was to a mission of the highest rank in our diplomatic dictionary. But though appointed, he was not permitted to proceed on his embassy. He was kept at home, and in his stead was despatched a courier of the Department of State, with a budget of grievances, good bad, new and old, stuffed with wrongs, as full as Falstaff's buck basket with foul linen, to be turned over under the nose of the Mexican Secretary of State, with an allowance of one week to examine, search out, and answer concerning them all.

It is impossible to speak of the conduct of our Government towards Mexico with the gravity which the great principles and vital national interests involved in it would require. There are large and serious causes of complaint, and just claims of indemnity by citizens of the United States against that Government, abandoned and sacrificed by our own, upon the most frivolous pretences of offended dignity, and repeated ruptures of negotiation without rhyme or reason. From the day of the battle of San Jacinto, every movement of the administration of this Union appears to have been made for the express purpose of breaking off the negotiation and precipitating a war, and of frightening Mexico by menaces into the cession of not only Texas, but the whole course of the Rio del Norte, and five degrees of latitude across the continent to the South Sea.

The instruction of 21st of July, 1830, from the Secretary of State to Mr. Ellis, almost immediately after the battle, was evidently premeditated to produce a rupture, and was but too faithfully carried into execution. Mr. Monasterio, the premonitory symptom; and not true-hearted citizen of this Union can read it, and the answer to it on the next day by Mr. Monasterio, without blushing for his country. This was the initiatory step, followed up by Mr. Ellis, till he demanded his passports and came home. And instantly after his return came the war message of 7th of February, 1837. In the mean time, the Mexican Charge d'affaires at Washington (Castillo) had of course, and necessarily, been recalled by his Government, in consequence of the hostile departure of Mr. Ellis. The Mexican Envoy Extraordinary (Gorostiza) had been driven away by the cold and insulting refusal of satisfaction, or even plausible reasons for the invasion of the Mexican territory by General Gaines. A courier of the Department of State was afterwards sent to draw the circle of Pappilus round President Bustamante; and no sooner had another Minister Plenipotentiary from Mexico set his foot in Washington, than he was insulted off to New Orleans by a paragraph in the annual message of the President of the United States to Congress, spurring that body to war, and telling them that negotiation was exhausted, and that they must provide self-redressing measures for the rights of their fellow citizens, which he, the Executive Administration, was no longer able to maintain.

But the duplicity, which I have charged upon the late and present Administration of our Government, in the conduct of our National intercourse with Mexico and Texas, has not only been signalled by its bearing upon those foreign States, but it has been practised with equal assiduity upon the people of this Union themselves. It was practised by the legerdemain trickery which smuggled through both Houses of Congress, against the repeatedly declared sentiments of a large majority of the House of Representatives, in the form of a contingent appropriation for a Minister, the recognition of the Republic of Texas. It has been practised by the long-protracted suppression of all debate in both Houses, most especially in the House of Representatives, concerning our relations with Mexico, and above all, with regard to the annexation of Texas to this Union. The systematic smothering of all petitions against this measure, extended to the resolutions of seven State Legislatures, could have no other intention than to disarm the resistance against it which was manifesting itself throughout all the slaveless States of the Union. It was distinctly seen, that if a full, free, and unshackled discussion of the question in the House of Representatives should be permitted, its issue would show an overwhelming majority against it at this time.

In no stronger light was this double-dealing ever disclosed than in the treatment of the petitions, memorials, and legislative resolutions relative to the annexation, referred by the House to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and never looked into by them. The chairman of the committee actually charged the House with inattention in referring to the committee the petition from Lubec. He maintained that the subsequent reference of all the State resolutions and all the petitions had been contrary to the declared opinions of a large majority of the House, and he lamented that the motion to lay on the table, or the motion for the previous question upon the report of the committee, did not

prevail. He represented the answer of the Secretary of State to the proposals of Mr. Menem Hunt as a prompt, positive, and irrevocable refusal; yet, what were the objections alleged by the Secretary against the acceptance of the offer? A war with Mexico; and a doubt just hinted of the constitutional power of Congress. But two Presidents of the United States had, for the last eighteen months, been gazing Congress into a war with Mexico, and the chairman of committee himself declared that he thought, with the precedents of Louisiana and Florida, there was no room for the constitutional doubt; he, too, had been amongst the most eager and inveterate stimulants to Mexican war; and if it was true, as two Presidents had assured Congress, and as the chairman himself had responded in choral unison to the assertion, that a declaration of war by the United States against Mexico would have been justifiable in February, 1837, what objection could that leave to the acceptance of the proposal from Texas of the same year? Nothing but the constitutional point, and of that the chairman of the committee had disposed, by declaring, with great equanimity, that in his opinion there was nothing in it.

In his publication of the 21st of July, Colonel Howard, replying to my remonstrances against the three-repeated gag, and complaining that he and his colleagues of the Committee on Foreign Affairs had not enjoyed the opportunity of refusing on the floor of the House, the "many errors" of my speech, assimilated, with extreme felicity of illustration, his unhappy condition to that of the Mexican Emperor Guatimozin, stretched with one of his favorite courtiers on the rack of burning coals, by the ruthless Spaniard, to extort the disclosure of his treasure, and responding to the shrieking supplications of his fellow-sufferer by the question, "and am I on a bed of roses?"—and truly I do believe that he is not. But if my lamentations under the torture of the strangled freedom of speech, in the common assembly where he and I, and others, our peers, represent the whole North American People, call for relief and deliverance upon him, his answer that he is suffering equal torture himself differs somewhat in its application from that of the Mexican Sovereign. It was not by his tyranny and cruelty that his favorite and himself were stretched at once on the beds of burning coals; they were both victims of one and the same ruffian conqueror. If he could have rescued his friend and dependent from the flames, there would have been no cause for this exclamation; which has but an emphatic declaration that he could not. To my large lord, therefore, the Guatimozin of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, I reply, that, smarting as he now does upon the burning coals of a casual and momentary interdict upon his right and privilege of speech in the Legislative Hall of the Union, I trust he will never more, as principal or as accessory, stuff the gag into the mouths of his fellow-members of the House, or his own; that he will vote for no more resolutions to strangle the right of the people to petition, and the freedom of debate in the House; and that notwithstanding his antipathy to female anti-Texas and anti-slavery petitions, he will follow the example of a woman and queen of ancient days, who by her own sufferings, had learnt to relieve the sufferings of others.

"Non ignara mali, miseris succurrere disco." As for myself, I can assure him that neither he, nor his colleagues of the committee, nor the members from South Carolina, one and all, burning with thirst for the blessing of Texas and reinitiated slavery, regretted more than myself that they had not time and opportunity, to the utmost extent of their wishes, to answer me, and refute and expose, the "many errors" of my speech. I entertain, however, an earnest wish and fervent hope that such time and opportunity will be amply afforded to them all at the next session of Congress, and that neither then, and at no other time, will the law of slavery be ever again repeated in the assembly of the People of this Union in the shape of the tranquillizing gag of Pinckney and Patton.

At that session, too, I indulge the hope of an opportunity to complete the demonstration that there is not, and never has been, a moment in the relations between these United States and Mexico, when a resort on our part to war, or to any hostile act against that nation, would be, or have been justifiable in the sight of God or man; and if, in the course of that demonstration, it shall again become my painful duty to show that, whatever may have been the wrongs of Mexico towards individual citizens of the United States, (and far be it from me to justify or palliate them,) the balance of wrong, and grievous wrong, is against our own Government, and that Mexico, with regard to the United States, is far more sinned against, than sinning; if, too, in that discussion, a paramount obligation of my country shall compel me to scan with scrutinizing eyes, not only the omissions, but the acts of the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives, down to their lingering report on our relations with Mexico, presented almost at the last hour of the late session of Congress, let the chairman of those committees not fear that I intend to stretch him again on the burning bed of Guatimozin. My intent, my sole intent is, by the power of truth, of justice, and of ripening public opinion, to bring back him, and the Administration to which he adheres, to the path of honor, of honesty, and of peace; to the path of Washington and Madison. For departing from that path, in the ignis fatuus chase of Texas and reinitiated slavery, I have arraigned them before the tribunals of the whole civilized world and of posterity. They are upon their defence, and it is too late to bid them God speed for a good deliverance. They must retrace their steps; they have broken off all diplomatic negotiation with Mexico, and they have negotiated still. They have recalled, without sufficient cause, all their diplomatic functionaries at Mexico, and they have spurned from them the Mexican Ambassadors of Peace at Washington. They have accepted a proposal of arbitration for the settlement of the disputes between the two nations, and yet the President has refused to withdraw his war-wagon instigations to Congress. He may take my word for it, that they will be of no avail. The People of this Union will not go to war with Mexico on the false pretence of petty spoliation, and the real impulse of a craving for Texas, and the Paradise restored of slavery. If the lion roar of Jackson could not force us to battle for an unrighteous cause, the sucking-dove roar of his successor will scarcely serve even to frighten the ladies. War, then, is out of the question; negotiation must be renewed—formally, fully renewed; and it must be by diplomatic agents, having neither personal interests of speculation in Texian lands, nor nullification sympathies with Texian slavery. Such functionaries may indeed be despatched on the restoration of the ordinary diplomatic intercourse between the two nations; but, under their ministrations, no claimant will ever obtain the restoration of his property, or indemnity for its loss.

If the Executive Administration wish at once for peace with Mexico, and for satisfaction to the just claims of their injured fellow-citizens, they must cast their lust for Texas to the winds, and demand and give satisfaction and redress in the spirit of peace.

We have lately seen, in anti-slavery newspapers, the most extravagant encomiums on some of the lecturers in this truly glorious cause. Such praises must be painful to those whose remarks are mentioned in connexion with these remarks, and seem improper in various points of view. It is supposed the anti-slavery need such puffing? We grow not.

"Mantua."

Manuscript.

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A fertile FARM of 160 acres in Switzerland co. Indiana, having 80 acres in cultivation; a good two story brick house with 6 rooms and a cellar; a substantial frame barn 70 by 45 feet, and a large orchard of apple, cherry and peach trees. The land is level and the soil excellent.
A good FARM of 84 acres, situated 12 miles from town upon a good road, having 60 acres in tillage, the rest well timbered. The improvements consist of a good brick house with 4 rooms, a large cellar and a porch, also a brick smoke house, a frame barn, a frame cow house for 16 cows, a frame wagon house and other out buildings; likewise an orchard of choice apple and pear trees. The whole farm is well fenced and watered with many springs.
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An excellent FARM of 340 acres, situated upon a good road 8 miles from town, with 200 acres, in cultivation, the rest well timbered; two good orchards of apple, cherry, quince and peach trees, a stone house with 6 rooms, a cellar and a porch; also two comfortable frame houses; two frame barns, a frame cow house and other buildings. The land is rich, well located for tillage and watered with many springs. This is a superior farm.
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